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GEORGE H. SALISBURY.
Oct. 26, 1848.

6mol1

OFNEW ARRIVAL. Miller & Ward

HAVE just returned from Boston with a large assortment of Goods of the best quality.

5000 Yards heavy Sheetings;
2000 " fine do., at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

4000 Yds. Prints, from 3½ to 12½ ets. per yd., embracing every variety of atyles.

New and beautiful styles of Mous. de Laines, at very low prices. Isalora Stripes, Changeable Lustres, Brocades, Brillianteena, Chameleon Silks, elegant patherus.

Crockery and Glass Ware. WEST I'M A way pounds of Sugar, Tea, Coffee, or my kind of Spices for \$1.00 as can be found in the State of Vermont.

All who are taying Goods in this vicinity will find it for their interest to examine our Stock.

(27 Every kind of Produce taken in exchange, for which the highest prices will be paid.

MILLER & WARD.

Newfane, Feb. 12, 1849.

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ton, No. 22 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

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ing the same. Patents secured in Europe and other countries.

By application to this office inventors are saved the time and cost of a journey to Washington and delay there, as well as all personal trouble in obtaining their patents. They also have the advantage of verbesly explaining their inventions, and of consulting in respect to them; mutters, in general, of parameter and closes. The experience of sixtees years' practice, an extensive collection of rare works, decisions, dec. on mechanical subjects, the Patent Laws, and patents of different countries, collected at much expense during the long time this office has been established, together with accounts here kept of inventions patented at Washington coable the subscriber to affind to inventors, desirous of procuring Patents, assistance and information which in other respects might be difficult of attainment.

R. H. EDDY, Civil Engineer

R. H. EDDY, Civil Engineer

FARM AT AUCTION.

Filinge,—which will be put up in two separate di-visions as follows, vis.

50 Acres of land with the buildings in one lot, and the remaining \$3 Acres in a separate division, of which 26 Acres are Woodland, lying on the States read, and the remainder Pasture.

ALSO, will be sold at the same time and place, 25 Tons of Hay, 100 Bushels of Oats, 2 to 3 Tons of Oat Straw, half of Pew No. 6 in the Universal-ist Church, West Brattshoro, and many articles of Household Furniture.

DR. FARWELL would take this opportu-nity to express his grateful acknowledgment-to all those who have favored him with their pai-ronage since he has been in Brattleboro, by which he has been epabled to establish himself in an ex-

OF OFFICE, No. 2 Wheeler's Block. Brattleboro, Oct. 26, 1848.

Directly Opposite Smith's Stage House.

THE subscribers are now prepared to offer to all who are in want of

Ready Made Clothing.

Broadcloths; 150 Pairs Pants made up from Docskins and Cassicither man or beast.

Brondcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

We have just received 30 pinces Broadcloths, Casimeres and Vestings, in addition to our former stock, which makes our Stock the largest to be found in the State; all of which we will sell or Brattleboro, Dec. 12, 1848.

MRS B. HINCKLEY

ALSO, a great variety of

Rich Millinery Goods.

misting of Caps, Head-Dresses, Laces, Flowers, frought Collars and Chemisetts and an uncommon sortment of Ribbons, Mourning Bonnets, Caps of Collars

est manner. Likewise, **Dres** est style. Bratileboro, Feb. 15, 1849.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S

MEDICINES AND INSTRUMENTS of kinds, and Book of Lectures.

PULMONARY BALSAM.

the best article in use for Coughs and Colds, and all other kinds of his Popular Medicines—Liniment, Catarri Shuff, &c. &c., together with a Book of about 79 pages, furnished gratis (to purchasses of any of the above Instruments or Medicines), giving directions how to use the Medicines and Instru-ments, besides imparting much other valuable in-

R. WALKER, from Boston, having taken
rooms over Mr G. C. Hall's store, would respectfully inform the people of Brattleboro and vicinity that he is prepared to make all kinds of gentlemen's garments in the best style of workmanship. Having followed Cutting exclusively for several years in the largest Tailoring Establishment in Boston, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all as to fit, finish, and style.

If Particular attention paid to cutting for others to make. All garments warranted to fit if well made up.

Good Ready Made Clothing



THE new season Tess having recently arrived the present affords a good opportunity to pur chase of the

CHINA TEA COMPANY,

procare a bundle of

5 tha. Ning Yong Oloug for

5 prime Souchoog for

1,25

5 delicious Young Hyson for

2,25

10 fresh burnt and ground Coffee for 1,00

Either of the branch Stores will supply the same, say the Branch at 78 Hanover Street, or the one at the curner of Beach and Lincon Streets, near the United States Hotel.

This Company is connected with no New York House. It has no Agent in Bratileboro, Keene, or Walpole. It has been catablished fince 1842, and the consumer can direct an order to the Company, enclosing money, by the Post Office; address THE CHIMA TEA COMPANY, 198 Washingorox STREET, Boaton.

Agricultural.

Protection of Working Horses. I am well aware, that I have chosen a abject, with reference to which, among

One will tell us, to keep work horses warm and comfortable by means of close in stables; another says, let the stables be prethorses. Another says, let your horses have cold stalls, for they will endure the cold much bester, when taken from the stable. CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! of which is about the same as the surround-

ing atmosphere; with the walls or ceiling so tight, that cold currents of air shall not Brattleboro Clothing Ware-House, so tight, that cold currents of air snail, be permitted to blow directly on a horse, be permitted to blow directly on a horse. There is little danger, I apprehend, of saking stables too tight, provided they are well rentilated above.

When a horse has been out in a storm, either in the field or on the road, when he is brought into the stable, either warm and sweaty, or cold and wet, he does not like to We have on hand of our own manuscure—
100 Occ Coats made up from Black, Brown, and
Olive Broadcloths:
100 do made up from Black, Brown and
Olive Broadcloths:
100 do do made up from Eng. and Am. Tweeds;
100 do do made up from Eng. and Am. Tweeds;
100 frock do made up from English and German
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100 Frock do made up from English and German 5 Suck Coats made up from Black, Brown and Olive Broadcloths;
O do do made up from English and German Broadcloths;
O Freek do made up from English and German Broadcloths;
O Broad co made up from English and German Broadcloths;
O Broad co made up from English and German Broadcloths;

meres
meres
meres
To Single and Double Breasted Vests made up
from Velvet, Satia, and Cashinere;
150 do. do. do. made up from Worsted and
Wool Vestings;
Green Spencers, Overalls, Striped Shirts, Linen do.,
Wool Shirts and Drawers, Bosoms and Collars,
Cravats, Stocks, Gloves, Socks, Hats, Caps, Boots,
Shoea, Tranks and Valies.

BOYS CLOTHING OF ALL KNDS.

Brondcloths, Cassimeres and
Vestings.

To All Miles Collars, Cassimeres and
Vestings.

To All Miles Cassimeres and
Vestings.

ful influence of evaporation.

When I have been exposed to the wet When I have been exposed to the wet-storm, and my garments are filled with wa-ter, why do I not dry them on my person, instead of hanging them before the fire? Simply because there would be danger of contracting cold. If I attempt it, I soon perceive that evaporation takes place so rapidly, and such a degree of cold is generated, that my physical system is in danger of receiving a shock, which it is not able to resist or endure without injury; when nature has aroused its most vigorous reactive energies, they being inadequate to counteract the powerful influence of evaporation, it is obliged to yield to preponderating influence is considered by sical law—a cold. But if I wrap myself in the in the interest of the consideration of the interest of the consideration of the produce a profuse perspiration, he needs to be stationed where the wind will not blow upon him; (as a current of air is one of the prominent causes which influence and increase evaporation) and he needs to be covered with a ment, the constraint of the constraint of the constraint of the prominent causes which influence and increase evaporation) and he needs to be covered with a ment, the constraint of the constraint of the constraint of the constraint of the prominent causes which influence and increase evaporation) and he needs to be covered with a ment, the constraint of the constraint of the constraint of the constraint of the prominent causes which influence and increase evaporation is the constraint of the constrai

that he is not in danger of taking cold.

I know that there are many beings, who

pretend to possess claims to humanity, who advocate that animals—horses, cattle and slicep, are so constructed that they can en-dure the exposure to cold and storms, and the sudden transitions from heat to cold, without injury;—but let the advocates of this theory prosecute their labours during a cold and stormy day, without warming themselves by fire; and at night lie down upon a cold couch of straw, in an apartment where a good share of the window panes have been broken out—while old Boreas "tunes his harp high," and prolongs his wintry notes louder and colder, and heaps the chilling snow upon their thin covering; and then tell us, whether or not, such exposure endangers their health. Then let the sudden transitions from heat to cold, exposure endangers their health. Then let them tell us, whether or not, the howling

Brattleboro, Nov. 1, 1848.

Dr. A. D. PUTNAM

HAS lately received "HILL'S STOPPING" a new article for Filling Carious Teeth. It is a compound material, and perfectly harmless, both as it respects the Teeth and the Constitutional Health hasy of application—being introduced into a carliy in a plastic state, and hardening as soon as it is packed. It can be applied with ease to the merest thells of Teeth, and its adhesive property is such at to be retained without difficulty.

DEPINICS STOPPING" comes highly recommended by eminent Dentists in New York and other States.

Brattleboro, Nov. 20, 1848.

EZRA CLARK & CO., No. 61, FRONT STREET,

HARTFORD, CONN., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN DEPINICAL STOPPING CARRIED HAVE on head a complete assortment of all tight enough for a store room; and since Iron, Nail Rods, Shoe Shapes, Azletres, Carriage Springs, Mill Cranks, Cast, Blistered, German and Spring Sieel, bast Aruls, Vices, Bellows, and other Blacksmith. Tools, &c., &c., which are offered for sale at low prices, and on the most reasonable terms.

Also, a full supply of "Old Colony" Cut Naits and Spikes.

Iy42

I built a new stable, and made the walls tight enough for a store room; and since I have kept my borses in this stable, they have kept my borses in this stable, they may be feed, could endure the cold much better—and have not contracted such eigher colds. I also made a couple of Houss BLANKETS, of which no teamster should be destitute. I purchased two worsted blankless feed, could endure the cold much better—and have not contracted such violent colds. I also made a couple of Hossa Blankers, of which no teamster should be destitute. I purchased two worsted blankets, about two yards and a half long and a yard in width; and lined or covered them with strong cotton cloth, which was two yards wide and two and a half long. These were then extended on the barn and painted. After they had become sufficiently dry, a crupper, a waist belt and breast straps were sowed on them, and more comfortable blankets for horses I never saw. If a horse is obliged to stand in the storm, as is freis obliged to stand in the storm, as is fre-quently the case, covered with such a blan-

quently the case, covered with such a blan-ket, he is kept dry and comfortable.

They are also an article of great durabil-ity. Six years ago, I made a pair for my horses; and I have used them with my team, summer and winter, to ride on, and they will last six years more.

Perhaps India rubber cloth, lined with such worsted or woolen blankets, would

subserve quite as good a purpose as oil-cloth; but it is doubtful whether with barah usage, they would be as dorable.

ALSO, will be sold at the same time and piace.

25 Tons of Hav, too Bushels of Oate, 2 to 3 Tons
of Oat Biraw, half of Per No. 6 in the Universalits Church, West Brattaboro, and many articles of
Household Furniture.

27 Terms of payment made known at the time
and place of sale.

ROYAL MIXER, Adm'rs.

LYMAN MIXER, Adm'rs.

LYMA

nate in the heaves, or lay a foundation for some d week, from which the animal never recovers . Albany Cultivator.

Scorn the Rake.

'Ladier, scorn the take. Let him not sit in your pa mence. Never condescend to speak to the man who degrades your act. Mark the loaks, words, manaers, and private character of him who addresses you. Let not his talents, his reputation, his family and his wealth, be they what they may, give him any influence over you."

We copy the above for the good sense it contains, and the correct principles which it inculcates. Would it were in our power to impress the minds of our sex with a sufficient dread, if we may so express it, of the man who has the audactity to indulge in dissipation, and then seek the society of the young, artless and innocent. We have often wondered how he dared to come where we were, and with unblushing effrontery expect us to treat him with civility. Civility!

Oh, ladies! that you could, that you would muster enough decision to spurn the heartless wretch who revels in the ruin of your sex. Say! would you not feel insulted if the victim, who, but for him, might have been welcome—were to intrude herself into by conventional forms. Her own language your presence? And is it right, is it in acy conventional forms. Her own language by conventional forms. Her own language in your presence? And is it right, is it in accordance with the first principles of justice, to amile on the destroyer, and, if not pardon, at least tolerate his guilt? As well might you fly from the poor sufferer quivering with the pangs of hydrophobia, and press to your bosom the maddened animal by whose bite the sufferer is dying. Not that we wish to justify or excuse for a moment the frailty among our sex. They well know the fearful penalty, the ruin, the utter degradation that would follow their guilt; and not on their guilt only, but a mere suspicion of such a thing. No matter under what circumstances incurred, no matter what circumstances incurred, no matter what circumstances incurred, no matter thow, when, where, the finger of scorn is still pointed at them, and whatever might have been their position, they are fallen, forever.

But if this doom is a just one, can you reconcile it to your consciences to be on intimate terms with the being who has degraded one of you? who found her perhaps as innocent as Purity herself, maturing beneath the warm smiles of a happy home, neath the warm smiles of a happy home, which was literally fulfilled: as containing a most singular prediction, and took her from it blighted, and dying beneath the keen blasts of the world's unkindness? whom perhaps a single error has brought so low, and lean fondly, confiding apparent indifference, remarked that her on him, the name of whose sign is legion. We are aware that the usual excuse is,

"we do not know of these things! how are we to find them out?" And alas! in too we to find them out?" And alas! in too many cases there is much truth in this. But, young ladies, let me ask if when you discover them, when a kind parent or watchful. The work of the view of the vi

of the sister, "if you refuse the attentions of all licentious men, you will have none, I can assure you." "Very well," said her friend, "then I can despense with them altogether—for my resolution on this point is unalterably fixed." How long would it take to revolutionize society, were all young young ladies to adopt this resolution? "When Josephine left the island a strange has remained of Austran lineage.

Chairtian Freedom.—Those who dare not freely inquire into things, for fear they should meet with something that would make them infidels, are infidels already in effect. They are blind believers, and blind belief is not much better than blind infidelity. He only is the true and thorough believer, who is so convinced of the larmour of all truth, that he dare search into all things, and court the rerelation of every secret and of every mystery in the universe. The believer who is afraid of free inquiry; the believer who is afraid lest the discovery of some new truth should overture religion, is at best but a spiritual child, and he may be a hypocritic and a knave. And he is not much better, who has no more faith in the human mind, or in God, than to imagine that error can never appear so like to truth, as to make it impossible for people to perceive the difference.

I always feel thankful myself when I meet with a freesthinking, free-speaking of the rusband, and had the contract of the rusband, and had the reset with a freesthinking, free-speaking of the execution of her husband, and had

influence was vast, and he was called to truth, as to make it impossible for people to perceive the difference.

I always feel thankful myself when I meet with a free-thinking, free-speaking Christian, and I always feel thankful when I meet with a book written by a free-thinking, free-speaking author. Indeed, it seems to me that no other kind of persons are of much worth, either as friends and companions, or as authors and preachers. Those people who dare not, or who will not, think freely and speak freely, look so uncomfortable. They seem as if their souls were wrapped up in a supkin. They look like hedgehogs when they smell a dog, like little wrapped up in a supkin. They look like hedgehogs when they smell a dog, like little wrapped up in a supkin. They look like hedgehogs when they smell a dog, like little wrapped up in a supkin. They look like hedgehogs when they smell a so. Their friendship, their speeches, their books, are not worth as much as a bottle of smoke, except to try men's patience.

Sectable Narker, of England.

Sectable Narker, of England.

Sectable Narker, of England on Christ's holy life, and exhorting people to be like him, they are generally engaged in ripping up each others' creeds—like a parcel of boys, who, though they build a nothing substantial, yet work very hard in poking over each others' coch-bonses.

The recrut occurrences in Europe have brought vividly before us the character and

Say! would you not feel insulted if was a light-hearted daughter of our Ameri-victim, who, but for him, might have can islands, and loved to sport unrestrained

llen, forever.
But if this doom is a just one, can you ited the cottage of an old negro woman,

apparent indifference, remarked that frankness would cause her a great surprise She then examined the ball of her left

ced, frown upon his advances and consider them insults, look upon his very presence as contamination, his acquaintance a degrationation, his acquaintance a degrationation dation—then, and not till then, will the evil be abolished. Let the rake know that he has no refuge with us—that scorn and contempt will be his only welcome, and then we may hope for better things.

ming for a husband?" said an old bachelor, who chanced to be passing at the moment. Those of Europe. He wished to atreighten his position, and to leave an heir for his throne. Josephine was divorced; and Maria Louisa of Austria was crowned Empress. In her humilistion, she called to mind the declaration made to her in her youth, that she

lean lived in honor she sustained every af-fiction with philosophic calmness. Often did he meet her at her residence, and consult her as to his fotore plans. She always received him with respect, and her counsels were marked with a solicitude for his wel-

Amidst the traits of character which dis-tinguished Josephine, we can, in this skeach, notice but two—her magnanimity of soul, and her interest in the education of her children. The first she displayed on many interesting occasions. When M. Bean-haroais had abandoned her, and when se-vere imputations had been made against her, strong in the consciousness of her own integrity, she betrayed no passion against her husband. She was afflicted—she resist-ed the application for a divorce—but she uttered no recrimination. In her times. Amidst the traits of character which disinto her power, she exhibited no resentment no ter power, she exhibited no resentment — no retaliation. When Napoleon triumphed, and cities were subjected by his martial energy and skill, her lips erer plead the cause of humanity, and urged to acts of kindness to the vanquished. Around herself she gathered, by courtesy and condenses to the variety of the courtest and condenses to the particle of the courtest of the courtest and condenses to the particle of the courtest scension, the hearts of the captured, and friends everywhere were won to the brilliant commander. She rejoiced in his success— she was proud of his merits, and yet she wished no crown to be on his head, though she would be the sharer in all his glory.
Earnestly did she plead with him to restore
the Bourbon family to France, instead of
assuming for himself the imperial throne.
When, for the Austrian Princess, she was

set aside, she predicted to Napoleon his ul-timate ruin. With his advisers she was thoroughly acquainted, and she knew that no heart, as truly as her own, was devoted to his interests. His ambition unrestrained, to his interests. His ambition unrestrained, she perceived, would lead him into irretrievable errors; and for him it is said that trievable errors; and for him it is said that she grieved as much as for the disgrace inflicted upon herself and her children. Unlike Medea, of classic song, she sought no rengeance against the young Empress. She planned no ill against her erring husband. When tidings of approaching danger reached her ears, a messenger was sent to the Emperor, and in his gloomy hours Napoleon came for counsel to his most faithful adviser. At his overthrous and wile to Napoleon came for counsel to his most faithful adviser. At his overthrow and exile to Elba she was deeply pained. The restoration of the Bourbous pleased her, but not the humiliation of the Emperor. The allied powers of Europe visited her mansion. The Emperor Alexander was exceedingly polite in his attentions. She received them courteously, and the casual observer might have supposed she was flattered; but she was sick at heart. In the midst of their rejoicing—while the kings of Europe were in joicing—while the kings of Europe were in her mansion—disease approached. And when she found herself ainking, and her two

when she found herself ainking, and her two children. Eugene and Hortense, bathed in tears stood beside her bed, she called for the portrait of Napoleon that hung in her chamber. On that portrait fell her last tear, and on it her eye rested as it closed in death. Not less distinguished was Josephine for her deep interest in the instruction of her children. The splendors of the court, the brilliant triumphs of the camp, adulation of sycophants at home and the grateful expression of thanks by persons relieved by her bounty, failed to withdraw her attention from the improvement of her Eugene and from the improvement of her Eugene and Horiense. Her mother was unusually domestic, and all the entreaties of Napoleon could not induce her to forsake her plantation for a residence at court. Josephine, though not so much attached to the country, still loved domestic life. She loved to cultivate the flowers in her garden, and to join with her children in their walks and social converse. Into their youthful minds she instilled the same high sense of honor. hosband will be fine only welcome, and then we may hope for better things.

Western Continent.

Hent to Young Larges.—'Why did you not take the arm of my brother last night?" said a young lady to her friend, a very intelligent girl, about nineteen, in a large town near Lake Ontario. She replied, "Because I know him to be a licentious when the world, you will die miserable. 'Because I know him to be a licentious when the world, you will die miserable.'

The country in which what I foretell must of the sister, "if you refuse the attentions of all incentious men, you will have none, of all incentious men, you will have none."

Hence Continent.

European birth; without fortune, yet he will be of an olive complexion, of European birth; without fortune, yet he will be of an olive complexion, of though not so much attached to the country, attill loved domestic life. She loved to the country, attill loved domestic life. She loved to you with her children in their walks and social converse. Into their youthful minds she instilled the same high sense of honor, the same magnanimity of soul for which she was so eminently distinguished. As the result of such attentions, combined with happen, forms a part of Celtic Gsul; and hope of all incentious men, you will have none.

The country in which what I foretell must happen, forms a part of Celtic Gsul; and hope of all incentious men, you will have none.

The country in which what I foretell must happen, forms a part of Celtic Gsul; and hope of all incentious men, you will have none.

The country in which what I foretell must he circumstances in which theywere placed, the result of such attentions, combined with her circumstances in which theywere placed, the result of such attentions, combined with her circumstances in which theywere placed, the result of such attentions, combined with her children in their walks and social converse. Into the countries.—

The united has a walking polygloid, and if he knows nothing more, he is undeducated.

Enverts Countries.—

A man may study To strengthen himself by alliances with royal families, Napoleon divorced Jose-

phine. How greatly he erred, time has shown. The son of Maria Louisa long since slept with his ancestors, and no heir has remained of Austrian lineage. The posterity of Josephine are allied to many of the noble houses, and are now in power, the son of Hortense is now President of France. Napoleon was in the habit of calling him his Pope because had been baptised by that Pontiff, and of predicting that some day he would be a great man.

Eugene was married to the Princess Amelia of Bavaria. One of his sons married the daughter of the Emperor of Russia, and one of his daughters is now Queen of Sweden. Sweden. A second son was married to the Queen of Portugal, but shortly afterward died, and another daughter was married to the Emperor of Brazil. Since his death, she is known as the Duchess of Braganza, and is said to be a woman of great accom-plishments and beauty. Thus, the posteri-ty of Josephine are extensively united to the royal families of the world, and by their the royal families of the world, and by their success present a striking commentary on a mother's influence. May we be pardoned if we add, mothers, educate your sons and daughters, if you desire them to occupy prominent positions in life? You have the power, which can be entrusted to no other hands. Your impress will remain upon your children's children for many generations. Western Christian Adments. your children's children for many genera-tions. - Western Christian Advocate.

(17" 'John, you rogue, you," said an un-thinking mother, "if ever I catch you at the closet again, stealing cake and sugar, I'll

"Why, no, you won't, mother," answered the impertment John, shrewdly, "for you've told me so a thousand times." G "What are you at now !" asked a

mamma of her daughter, who was thrum-ming on the piano, with the windows wide open.
"She is beating up for recruits—drumming for a busband!" said an old bachelor, who chanced to be passing at the moment.

A BEAUTIFUL PASSAGE.—We take the following beautiful passage from Mr Webster's eulogy spon Jeremiah Mason:

things earthly. Nothing of character is re-ally permanent but virtue and personal worth. They remain. Whatever of excellence is They remain. Whatever of excellence is wrought into the soul itself, belongs to both worlds. Real goodness does not attach itself merely to this life, it points to another world. Political or professional fame cannot less forever, but a conscience void of offence before God and man, is an inheritance for eternity. Religion, therefore, is a necessary, an indispensable element in any great human character. There is no living without it. Religion is the tie that connects man with his Creator, and holds him to his throne. If that tie he ell sundered, all broken, he floats away a worthless atom in the universe, its proper attractions all gone, its destiny thwarted, and its whole future nothing but darkness, desolation and death. A man with no sense of religious duty is he whom the darkness, desolation and deals. A man with no sense of religious duty is he whom the Scriptures describe—in such terse but terrific language—as 'living without God in the world.' Such a man is out of his proper being, out of the circle of all his happi-ness, and away, far, far away from the pur-poses of his Creator."

Learning.—I am no enemy to learning
—no enemy to colleges. On the contrary,
I am the steadfast friend of both, overrated abundantly exaggerated by the great mass of our people—as if no other learning were valuable, no other knowledge worth having. I would remind them of the basket ma-ker—the only man of a large crew, cast

ashore among savages, who was able to turn his past acquisitions to account; while the remainder sat twirling their thombs, liable every moment to be knocked in the head for their ignorance, the basket maker was made chief on the spot, and almost worship-

made chief on the spot, and almost worshipped for his ingenuity.

Or I might remind them of that other
crew taken by a Barbary corsair. When
they were carried before the Dey, he inquired their several occupations. The riggers,
the blacksmiths, the carpenters, were all
sent off to the dock-yard. The sailors had
a comfortable berth provided for them—and
accomfortable berth provided for them—and
crew the officers were turned to accoming one even the officers were turned to account one way and another. At last his highness came to a literary man—a passenger and a poet. What to do with him, for a long while, his highness could not, for the life of him, ay—till at last learning that the person was a man of sedentary occupation, and having the term explained by the interpreter, he ordered the poet a pair of feather breeches, and set him to hatching chickens.

And now, which of these two was the

educated man, the poet, or the basket ma-

EDUCATION.—Some suppose that every earned man is an educated man. No such learned man is an educated man. No such thing. That man is educated who knows himself, and takes accurate, common sense views of men and things around him. Some very learned men are perfect blockheads— the reason is, they are not educated. Learn-ing is only the means, not the end; its value ing is only the means, not the end; its value consists in giving the facilities for acquiring —in the discipline which, when properly managed, it imparts to the mind. Some of the greatest men in the world were not overstocked with learning, but their actions prove that they were thoroughly educated. Washington, Sherman and Franklin were of this class; similar, though less striking instances, may be found in all countries.—A man may study metantysics till be in

A youth who has a noble thirst for science, is not so much benefited by a "liberal edu-cation" as he is apt to imagine he will be before trying it. If your parents are rich and have nothing better to do with their money, let them board you at Cambridge or Yale for four years. But if they are poor Yale for four years. But if they are poor laboring people, stay with them and labor too. But don't the less strive for a liberal education. Be liberal in supplying your-self with books and time. Journey on foot and study nature and men. Ask questions of everybody and everything.

of everybody and everything.

Thus doing, you will probably acquire more satisfactory and useful knowledge, and what is more, sounder character and firmer you distress your parents to have knowledge out into your mouth with a pap-spoon. It is thus the greatest and best men are made

CULTIVATE YOUR BUMP OF ORDER .- A man has twenty or thirty letters and packbut instead of arranging them beforehand, and putting all addressed to the same neigh-borhood in a parcel, he crams the whole borhood in a parcel, he orams the whole into a promiscuous bag. He delivers one letter in one place, proceeds to a remote point with a second, retraces his steps before he can deliver a third, returns to repair an omission, and then performs a transit that might have been saved altogether by a little forecast. Thus it requires two days to perform the business of one. The man who has thoroughly mastered the leason. who has thoroughly mastered the lesson,
"A place for every thing, and every thing
in its place," will save a world of time.
He loses no leisure seeking for the unanswered leifer or the lost receipt; he does
not need to travel the same road twice, and
homes, it is that some of the busiest men. not need to travel the same road twice, and hence it is that some of the busiest men have the least of a busy look. Instead of slamming doors, and knocking over chilren in their headlong hurry, they move about deliberately and exercially, without any expression of haste, anxiety, and tumult; for they have made their calculations, and know that they have smple time to follower duty and every engagement. Those